റാവുസാഹിബ്ബ് മിസ്റ്റർ ടി. വി. കണ്ണരാങ്കയ്യർ.—അതു ഞാൻ സമ്മതിയ്ക്കുകയില്ല.

മിസ്റ്റർ ടി. കെ. നായർ.—വിവരമുണ്ടെന്നുപറഞ്ഞാൽപോരാ പ്രവൃത്തിയിൽ കാണണം. ഇവറെ ഇതുവളരെ വഴി എട്ടുത്തുകൊണ്ടുപോകാനൊമറെറാ സാധിയ്ക്കുമോ? ഓരോന്നും നൂറും നൂറമ്പതും രൂപാ വിലപിടിയ്ക്കുന്നവയായിരിയ്ക്കും. ഇതു ദൂരത്തുനിന്നു ഒരു ഡാക്ടരെ കൊണ്ടുവന്നു കാണിപ്പാൻ ശ്രമിച്ചാൽ അതു നടക്കുന്നതിനുമുമ്പുതന്നെ ആ ജന്തു ശവമാവുകകഴിയും. ഒരുവൈദ്യൻവന്നു അവറെ രക്ഷിച്ചതായി ഞാൻ കേട്ടിട്ടില്ല. ഈ മീനം Cholera പോലെയാണ് അവിടെ പിടികൂടിയിരിക്കുന്നതു്. Touring Doctor രുടെ സംഗതിയെപ്പറ്റി കുറച്ചുപറയുവാനുണ്ട്. ഇതു മൈസൂരിലും മറും കടിച്ചുചവച്ചു തുപ്പിക്കളയുവാൻ ഉദ്ദേശിയ്ക്കുന്ന ഒരു policy യാണ്. അവിടങ്ങളിൽത്തന്നെ അതുമാറാൻ ഇപ്പോൾ ആലോചിച്ചുവരുന്നതായി അറിയുന്നു. അപ്പോൾ നമ്മൾ ആ സമ്പ്രദായം സ്വീകരിക്കുന്നതിനെപ്പറ്റി വളരെ ഗൌരവമായി ആലോചിയ്ക്കണം. പഴയന്തുക്കില്ലെങ്കിലും എവിടെയെങ്കിലും ഒരാസ്പത്രി നമ്മെക്കൊണ്ടിൽനിന്നു നടത്തട്ടെ. ഇൻസ്പെക്ടർമാരെ വയ്പിപ്പിയ്ക്കുവാൻവേണ്ടി വരുന്ന സംഖ്യകൊണ്ടു് അതാവശ്യമായ ഒരുസ്ഥലത്തു് ഒരു ആസ്പത്രി തുടങ്ങട്ടെ. അങ്ങിനെയായാൽ ഇപ്പോഴില്ലെങ്കിലും വളരെക്കാലംകൊണ്ടെങ്കിലും പഴയന്തുക്കും ഒരാസ്പത്രി കിട്ടുമല്ലൊ. ഇതുയും പറഞ്ഞുകൊണ്ടു് ഇതിനെ പിൻവലിപ്പാൻ ഞാൻ അനുവാദം ചോദിച്ചുകൊള്ളുന്നു.

The resolution was withdrawn with leave of the House.

25. Cottage Industries.

The mover being absent the following resolution was considered withdrawn.

Mr. E. Ikkanda Warriar.—'*This Council recommends to the Government to organise such cottage industries as are suitable to the various localities throughout the State with a view to proivde a leisure time occupation to the people and to increase their earning capacity*'.

26. Homes and Infirmaries for Beggars.

Mr. K. Ayyappan.—'*This Council recommends to the Government to provide homes and infirmaries for disabled and diseased beggars and prohibit begging in public thoroughfares and private residences.*'

ഇതു ഒരു തർക്കവുംകൂടാതെ പാസ്സാകുന്ന ഒരു നിശ്ചയമാണ്. എന്റെ ഈ നിശ്ചയത്തിന്റെ ഉദ്ദേശം രണ്ടാണ് ഒന്നാമതു് വേലയെടുപ്പാൻ നിവൃത്തിയില്ലാതെ ഇരന്നുകഴിയുന്നവർക്കു സമുദായം സഹായംചെയ്യേണ്ടതു് ആവശ്യമാണ്. ആ കടമ ഒരു സമുദായത്തിനും ഉപേക്ഷിപ്പാൻ പാടില്ലാത്തതുമാണ്. അതോടുകൂടിത

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നെ കടിയന്മാർ വഞ്ചിച്ചാൻ അനുവദിയ്ക്കുകയുമരുതു്. ഈ നിശ്ചയം സ്വീകരിച്ചാൽ ഇരന്നുകഴിയുന്നവക്കു് ശുശ്രൂഷയ്ക്കുവേണ്ട ഏർപ്പാടു ചെയ്യലേഷ്ടം ഇരക്കൽ നിരുത്തണം. ഇരക്കൽകൊണ്ടു മടിയന്മാർ അധികമാകുന്നു. അവർ ജനങ്ങളുടെ ഔദാര്യബുദ്ധിയെ ദുഷിപ്പിയ്ക്കുന്നു. അതുകൊണ്ടു് ഈ ദോഷങ്ങളെ പരിഹരിയ്ക്കുന്നതിനു് ഈ നിശ്ചയം ഏറ്റവും ആവശ്യമായിട്ടുള്ളതാണു്. ഇതിനെ എല്ലാവരും സ്വീകരിയ്ക്കുണമെന്നു അപേക്ഷിച്ചുകൊള്ളുന്നു.

Mr. A. Sankara Puduval.—I second the resolution.

Dr. A. R. Menon.—Sir, there was a motion before this House introduced by Mr. Salem a few years ago about old age pensions and it was almost unanimously opposed by the House on the ground that the financial burden incidental to the introduction of the aforesaid reform would be too much for this State to bear. The House will note that there were no difference of opinion about the merits of the case itself. But that the financial burden in relation to the reform was so heavy, that the Members of this Council thought that they would not be justified in acceding to the proposals contained in that Bill. And if the same Bill were to be introduced to-day I would adopt the same attitude of opposition and ask the mover how he proposed to meet the financial requirements for a piece of legislation of such magnitute. But it would seem that this resolution has a very much restricted scope and I honestly think that the State is in a position to introduce as an experimental measure in certain select areas the provisions contained in the resolution. Work-houses, as they are termed in European countries, are the very institutions referred to in this resolution. A work-house is a place wherein paupers and disabled and even diseased men, who had been working all through their lives for their livelihood and who due to infirmity, old age or to disease find themselves unable to earn their own livelihood, should be admitted and protected and maintained by the community for whom they slaved and worked all through their lives when they were in a position to render public services. This principle of having rendered service to society entitles the worker to protection in old age and is recognised very magnanimously by the Government in the shape of pensions given to their servants. When a person works for the State for a number of years, say, a period of 30 years, and when he retires from service, the State does not say you are of no more use to us as your services are not placed at our disposal. Therefore it is your lookout as to how you manage to earn your living. You immediately make provision for the persons who have rendered loyal service to the Government for a number of years in the shape of pension and other

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allowances. Similarly, there is no man in a society—no matter what his position is—from the beggar upwards, who does not render some service to the society as a whole and it is the duty of the society which has enjoyed the fruit of labour of that man during the healthy periods of his existence to provide for him when Providence has striken him with disease or disabled him from earning his living. He has a claim upon the society as a whole for whom he has worked and the society has an obligation towards him.

Now Sir, though the Municipalities are considered to be very backward institutions managed by incompetent people, ...

Rao Sahib Mr. T. V. Kasturi Ranga Ayyar.—No, No, No.

Dr. A. R. Menon.—We at least had a spark of this idea entered into our minds and the Hon'ble Member who adorns the Treasury Bench now, as I refer to the Government Advocate, introduced a measure in the Trichur Municipal Council during his term of office as Chairman for a provision to start at least a rest-home for the homeless so that they may at least rest in peace during night. But the all-wise Cochin Darbar whose wisdom sometimes outruns its humanity thought that these spendthrift Municipalities are spending public money upon unnecessary objects and promptly vetoed the suggestion. What a creditable achievement! I wonder whether the Government themselves understand what they are doing sometimes. Do they understand before they veto a measure the objects and reasons that have prompted an institution like the Municipality to place it before them? Be that as it may, the resolution has been vetoed by the Government and the Municipalities all over the State never again undertook to do anything in similar lines of social service. Now the time has come. There is no use saying that there is no fund. You may as well say that there is no fund for any other purpose. Have you got funds for your leper asylum? Have you got funds for the hospitals? Are the hospitals intended for the poor or for the convenience of the Government doctors and the rich people? The hospitals are mainly intended for the convenience and comfort, if you like, of the rich and also to serve the Government medical men as their private nursing home. And of course in the process the poor man gets his little crumbs fallen from the banqueting table. You spend lakhs and you come here with great pride to exhibit to us the budget estimate of so many lakhs for hospitals as though we are getting anything adequately in return for this vast sum spent. That subject has been discussed before and proved to the complete satisfaction of the Government that the hospitals

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have been spending more than they should. If that be so, in spite of all this you are not going to stop the hospitals because the fundamental principle of establishing hospitals for the sickly poor is unquestionable. Have we not got an obligation to see that a man stricken with disease and incapacitated by old age should receive at least the treatment that you would give to your own cattle? Are you not obliged to give him a roof and one meal at least a day? Sir, a lot of money has been spent upon the Leper Asylum. Why? For two reasons. One is that this contagion may be removed from the general public for ensuring public safety. The second is these unfortunate people who are stricken with this terrible malady should be maintained at the State expense as they are obviously incapable of earning their living. How is it that a man suffering with incurable diseases such as cancer should not receive the same humane treatment at the hands of the Government as one suffering from leprosy? How is it that a leper is treated? Therefore the principle that has established the leper asylum must be widened so as to include all the people who are poor and at the same time who are suffering from grave diseases and those who are incapable of earning their livelihood owing to old age. That is the scope of this resolution. Now how are we to finance it? The only way in which you can do it is by putting a cess upon the revenues: putting half-an-anna per rupee will fetch you about 2 laks a year. It must be kept separate and you must start at least 7 institutions in 7 centres in the 7 taluks. With 2 lakhs I believe you would be able to start this institution, one in each taluk. I think this question deserves the earnest consideration of the Government, and it is not a question to be lightly treated by saying that there is no fund available. If the Government think that they have not studied the question properly we will be very willing to withdraw this resolution so as to enable the Government to bestow proper attention upon a subject of such usefulness and vital necessity to the masses at large.

Mr. P. S. Kesavan Nambudiri —Sir, in supporting this resolution, I draw the attention of Government to the great service that they would be doing to the people by accepting this resolution. These beggars are a menace to the people. They are homeless and therefore lie in the streets. I request you to find funds to provide these poor people with homes and infirmaries.

Rao Sahib Mr. T. V. Kasturi Ranga Ayyar.—It has to be noted that in a matter like this there can be no difference of opinion. I have been telling this house on more occasions than one that there is not any difference or clash of interest between

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the Government and the people. The Government get the money from the people and the money is spent on the people. So far as the present demands are concerned, I suppose, we are not in a position to take more money from the people, in order to enable us to incur an additional expenditure like that. We get money from the people and we spent it for the people, so that we have only to ask them to pay more when an additional expenditure has to be incurred and as the Hon'ble Member has suggested, the levy of a special cess amounting to 2 lakhs may meet the situation. The levy of a cess is not an easy matter and by merely passing a resolution and by making speeches it cannot be done. That is a thing which has to be considered very carefully and as pertinently observed by the Hon'ble Member for Cheruviruthy this is not an easy matter and I don't think Government have had time to consider the question in all its aspects. What the commitments will be, what should be the line of legislation, who should be classed as disabled, who should be classed as incapacitated, what exactly is the function of the Government that should be discharged on behalf of these people, all these have to be very carefully considered. We do not know how to meet both ends at such a critical time of financial stringency as this. It is not quite possible for us to do things all on a sudden. And as conceded by the mover of the resolution—I suppose the Hon'ble Member for Cheruviruthy seconded the resolution—I endorse every word of what has been said in regard to the responsibility of the society to help the poor and disabled. Government is only a representative of the society and they have no responsibilities, nothing of the kind, independently of the people. That is the chorus I have been singing here ever since I became a Member of this Council. And as very wisely observed by the Hon'ble Member for Cheruviruthy, Government will take time and I am sure we will have the assistance of the Members of this Council. As regards the attention to be paid by the Municipalities it is a thing which will take time and we will consider it in due time when conditions are satisfactory. That is all I have to say on behalf of the Government. I hope that the Hon'ble Member, the mover as well as his supporters will give us time and withdraw this resolution.

Mr. P. Krishna Menon.—Of course a lengthy speech is not necessary in the light of the remarks. No doubt the Hon'ble Member for Revenue said that the Government is aware of the necessity of opening such houses and they are also aware of the difficulties that contront them. But wherever such difficulties do not exist would the Government be pleased to take active interest in the matter and facilitate the fulfilling of the attempts

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begun long long ago, but still left unfulfilled? I remind the House of the construction of the Poor Home in Ernakulam. I am proud to say that a very handsome amount of Rs. 3,000 by way of contributions to such a thing was made by the Ernakulam Municipality and the money was actually handed over to Government (*Hear, hear*). No doubt the Government was very sympathetic in the matter and really attempted the establishment of the Home, acquiring a site which unfortunately has been subsequently converted into the Cocoanut Garden at Vyttila.

Rao Sahib Mr. T. V. Kasturi Ranga Ayyar.—Exactly.

Mr. P. Krishna Menon.—Just like the translation of the Leper Asylum into the College site. Then subsequently, the Government remembering the fact at the instance of the Municipality, acquired at considerable cost in Ernakulam a suitable site and a very handsome building was put up there. But nothing further has been done as yet, by way of giving relief to the poor, the disabled and the diseased. No doubt the thing that stands in the way of Government is the question of finance. A good deal of correspondence has passed between the Municipality and the Government and the effort of the Municipality was to take 1/3 of the share of the expenses, 1/3 being contributed by the Government and 1/3 by public subscription to be collected from the general public. No doubt the Government is amenable to this policy, but the Government found the difficulty in asking or permitting the Municipality to contribute this 1/3, because of a deficiency in the frame of the Municipal Regulation. I believe that that amendment to the Municipal Regulation passed the other day, will enable the Government to allow the Municipality to contribute what they are willing to contribute. If such steps are taken in earnest and without delay I think that at least one can be started at Ernakulam without any further delay. The starting at Ernakulam may be an incentive for other Municipalities also to come in and take their share of their burden. With this request to the Government to enable the Municipality of Ernakulam to contribute what they are willing to contribute at the earliest possible opportunity, I really support the resolution, though as a matter of fact, my friend, the Hon'ble Mover is not pleased to press it to a division.

Rao Sahib Mr. T V. Kasturi Ranga Ayyar.—I am very glad to say that it is for the very same purpose that the amendment to the Municipal Regulation was moved yesterday. His Highness' Sign Manual is necessary, and as soon as it is received the Government will issue orders and the Government will be quite prepared to render all facilities and place all the

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resources and do everything they can that it might be an accomplished fact at Ernakulam. Of course it will be an example for other Municipalities and I think that at Ernakulam all will co-operate and in course of time it will be an accomplished fact.

Dr. A. R. Menon.—But the wider question involved in this resolution should not be overlooked.

Rao Sahib Mr. T. V. Kasturi Ranga Ayyar.—No. It won't be overlooked.

The resolution was with leave withdrawn.

27. State-grant to the Madanappilli Tuberculosis Sanatorium.

Mr. P. Kumaran Ezhuthassan.—Before I move this resolution, I should like to know from the Government if it is possible to supply me with some information on this subject that I had asked for through a question which unfortunately has not been answered. If any information is available, I should like to utilise it. With regard to the question whether the Government have considered the giving of a contribution to the Tuberculosis Sanatorium of Madanappilli, answers have been supplied yesterday by Government saying that it is under consideration. What I want just now to know is this. I had asked "does the Government know that a low-paid Sirkar servant of Cochin is now undergoing treatment there at a prohibitive cost." And another information that I want is whether the Government is aware that a certain Cochin patient was dismissed uncured from Madanappilli as he was not able to pay the high charges there. Can I get that information?

Mr. T. S. Sesha Ayyar.—We have no information as yet.

Rao Sahib Mr. T. V. Kasturi Ranga Ayyar.—The Chief Medical and Sanitary Officer is absent. But we will try to answer this resolution.

Mr. P. Kumaran Ezhuthassan.—The resolution is:—

"In view of the fact that a good many Cochin Tuberculosis patients have to resort for their treatment to the Madanappilli Sanatorium for tuberculosis and in view of the fact that in recent times these persons find it almost impossible to get admission into the cheaper wards there, this Council very strongly recommends to the Government that a decent annual grant with appropriate conditions attached be at once made by the Cochin Darbar to the Sanatorium."

Since I find from the proceedings of this Council in the last Budget Session and answers to some of the questions given in the course of the week, there is no difficulty so far as this resolution is concerned. In the Budget Session questions Nos. 104, 105 and 106 from the Honourable Member for Vellarappilli related to this and in those answers, the existence of tuberculosis in our State is admitted. It is also admitted that there is no

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